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EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE HEALTH LEGISLATION.

In order to control the communicable diseases in the areas around mobilization camps and cantonments, that the greatest possible protection may be given to the troops, it has been necessary in practically every instance to secure additional health legislation.

The following ordinances and regulations have been adopted in pursuance of the plan of cooperation by States and municipalities with the United States Public Health Service for the protection of military camps and the inhabitants of extra-cantonment zones:

FORT LEAVENWORTH EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE.

City Health Officer—Appointment and Authority. (Ord. 3731, of Leavenworth, Kans., Aug. 16, 1917.)

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the office of city health officer, who shall be appointed by the board of city commissioners.

SEC. 2. The city health officer is hereby delegated police powers to be used in the furtherance of his office. He shall have power to make arrests and to enter upon any premises at any reasonable times in the furtherance of his duties.

Under the above ordinance Asst. Surg. J. G. Wilson, of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the work in the zone around Fort Leavenworth, was appointed health officer of the city of Leavenworth, Kans.

FORT OGLETHORPE EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE.

Milk and Milk Products—Methods of Producing and Handling Must be Approved. (Ord. 1583, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1917.)

It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale in the city of Chattanooga any milk, ice cream, or other milk products, or to manufacture ice cream, unless the methods of producing and handling the same and the sanitary conditions attending such meet with the approval of the commissioner of education and health of the city of Chattanooga. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance is hereby declared to be maintaining a public nuisance dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of said city, and the department of education and health is hereby empowered to take such action as may be necessary to abate such nuisance.

Human Excreta—Disposal of. (Ord. 1584, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1917.)

ARTICLE 1.—*Providing for sanitary methods for disposing of human excreta enjoined upon occupants and owners of premises.*—SECTION 1. That every residence and building in which human beings reside, are employed, or congregated shall be required to have a sanitary method for the disposal of human excreta, namely, either a sanitary water-closet or a sanitary privy.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful to dispose of any human excreta within the incorporate limits of Chattanooga, Tenn., except in a sanitary water-closet or sanitary privy.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, or corporation, owning, leasing, or renting property within the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., to permit the disposal of any human excreta on any property owned, leased, or rented by such person or persons, firm, or corporation, or the agent of any such, except in a sanitary water-closet or sanitary privy, and it shall be unlawful to permit the disposal of any material in a sanitary privy other than human excreta, paper, and disinfectant.

SEC. 4. Any building as defined in section 1 of this article, within 100 feet of a sewer, shall be required to connect therewith a sanitary water-closet.

SEC. 5. That no cesspool shall be built or maintained within the incorporate limits of Chattanooga, Tenn.

SEC. 6. That no septic tank shall be constructed within the incorporate limits of Chattanooga, Tenn., without a permit from the board of health.

ARTICLE 2.—*Operation of ordinance.*—SECTION 1. The city of Chattanooga shall provide one can for every privy box installed, and such other equipment as may be necessary to conduct the scavenger service. When more than one can is needed in a privy box, the cost of same shall be borne by the property owner.

SEC. 2. That the commissioner of education and health shall appoint a city scavenger under bond at a salary to be determined by him, subject to the approval of the board of commissioners. It shall be the duty of the city scavenger to have each sanitary privy cleaned once every 10 days as follows: The cans shall be removed from the privy box, covered with tightly fitting lids; clean cans shall be replaced in the privy box and the contents of the filled cans carried directly to the disposal grounds and disposed of in a sanitary manner approved by the department of education and health.

SEC. 3. That the cost of installing a sanitary privy for the disposal of human excreta shall be borne by the owner of the property upon which the sanitary privy is to be located.

SEC. 4. That the sum of 35 cents for one-can and 50 cents for two-can privies, payable one month in advance, shall be collected by the city scavenger from the occupant of premises on which is located a sanitary privy.

SEC. 5. That the city scavenger shall report to the chief sanitary inspector any violation by any property owner or occupant of any property of any of the provisions of this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of any property owner or any occupant of premises to report to the chief sanitary inspector any negligence on the part of the city scavenger to properly perform his duties as provided for in this ordinance.

SEC. 6. That no can shall be allowed to become filled to overflowing in the privy as herein provided, and when the same is in danger of such it shall be the duty of the occupant of the premises to notify the city scavenger to remove the same at any time such condition arises, for which a proportionate charge shall be made when the can is removed other than at the regular period for removing the same.

SEC. 7. That all sanitary privies shall be located on an alley if possible and shall be easily accessible to the city scavenger. The city scavenger is hereby empowered to enter all privies and premises in the discharge of his duty.

ARTICLE 3.—Declaring open privies to be a nuisance, and providing for the abatement of such nuisance forthwith.—SECTION 1. That all privies within the incorporate limits of Chattanooga, Tenn., not constructed and maintained in conformation with the provisions of this ordinance shall be, and hereby are, declared a nuisance, dangerous to the public health of the inhabitants of said city, and shall be condemned and forthwith abated in accordance with law or the ordinance of said city.

SEC. 2. The city shall have the further right to cause to be made such alteration or construction to such privies as are nuisances as will render them sanitary; the entire cost of such work shall be charged against the person creating or maintaining the same. All such alterations or constructions are to be prescribed and approved by the commissioner of education and health or his duly authorized agent.

ARTICLE 4.—Definition of terms.—SECTION 1. *Human excreta.*—That the term "human excreta" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean the bowel and kidney discharge of human beings.

SEC. 2. *Cesspool.*—That the term "cesspool" as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean an underground cavity without water-tight walls, in which is placed human excreta.

SEC. 3. *Septic tank.*—That the term "septic tank" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean an underground cavity with water-tight walls into which flows the effluent of a sanitary water-closet and from which the effluent does not come to the surface of the ground.

SEC. 4. *Sanitary water-closet.*—That the term "sanitary water-closet" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean any flush type toilet which is properly connected to a city sewer or to a septic tank of approved construction.

SEC. 5. *Sanitary privy.*—That the term "sanitary privy" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean a privy which is so built, rebuilt, or constructed as to contain a privy box, which box shall conform to the following specifications:

(a) The privy boxes shall be of either the "single" or "double" type, the double type to be installed in all privies used by more than four persons. The boxes shall be constructed of durable seasoned lumber, with tight joints and shall be fly tight at all times when not in use.

(b) The single-type privy box shall be 24 inches long, 17 inches high and 19 inches wide, all inside measurements, and shall be provided with one seat hole about 9 inches long, the front of which shall be about 4 inches from the front.

(c) The double-type box shall be 42 inches long, have two seat holes and otherwise similar to the single box.

(d) Each seat hole shall be completely covered by a lid hinged so as to fall into place when not being used and which shall at all other times be kept so as to prevent the access of flies to the interior of the box.

(e) Each sanitary privy box shall contain a galvanized-iron receptacle for each seat hole. One receptacle shall be furnished by the city for each privy box. Additional cans shall be supplied by the property owner. The cans shall be of 24 gauge galvanized iron, 14½ inches high and 15 inches in diameter, inside measurements.

(f) The privy box shall be ventilated by a flue not less than 4 inches square, inside dimensions, which shall extend from the top of the privy box to 12 inches above the roof of the privy. The top of the flue shall be covered to prevent the entrance of rain but to allow the free egress of air. The box shall be further ventilated by an opening 1 inch in width, extending the whole length of the box. Both openings shall be completely covered with galvanized screen wire at least 14 mesh to the inch, tacked to the inside of the box.

(g) Either the top or the back of the privy box shall be hinged so as to allow for the removal of the cans and to fit fly-tight at all other times.

ARTICLE 5.—Penalty.—SECTION 1. That any person or persons, firm or corporation, or agent of any person or persons, firm or corporation, who neglects, fails, or refuses to

comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and when convicted, shall be fined in the sum of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and each time such person or persons, firm or corporation, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed a separate offense and punished as herein provided.

CAMP FUNSTON AND FORT LEAVENWORTH EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONES.¹

Venereal Diseases—Control of. (Regs. Kansas State Bd. of Health, Nov. 2, 1917.)

RULE 1. The deputy State health officers designated for the extra-cantonment zones are hereby authorized to use every available means to ascertain the existence of and immediately to investigate all suspected cases of syphilis in the infectious stages and gonococcus infections within their cantonment zone and to ascertain the source of such infection.

RULE 2. In such investigation said deputy health officers, or their duly authorized representatives, are hereby vested with full powers of inspection, examination, isolation, and disinfection of all persons, places, and things, and as such inspectors said deputy State health officers, or their duly authorized representatives, are hereby authorized:

(a) To make examination of all persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis in the infectious stages or gonococcus infection. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes all such persons may be considered within the above class.

(b) To isolate such persons whenever in the opinion of said deputy State health officer, the State board of health, or its secretary isolation is necessary to protect the public health.

In establishing isolation the health officer shall define the place and the limits of the area in which the person reasonably suspected or known to have syphilis or gonococcus infection and his (or her) attendant are to be isolated, and no persons, other than the attending physician, shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of the health officer.

(c) In cases of quarantine or isolation not to terminate said quarantine or isolation until the cases have become noninfectious or until permission has been given by the deputy State health officer.

Cases of gonococcus infection are to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci.

Cases of syphilis are to be regarded as infectious until all lesions of skin or mucous membranes are completely healed.

(d) Inasmuch as prostitution is the most prolific source of syphilis and gonococcus infection said deputy State health officers, or their duly authorized representatives are authorized to use every proper means to aid in suppressing the same and not to issue certificates of freedom from venereal diseases, as such certificates may be used for purposes of solicitation.

(e) Keep all records pertaining to said inspections and examinations in files not open to public inspection, and to make every reasonable effort to keep secret the identity of those affected by venereal diseases control measures inasmuch as may be consistent with the protection of the public health.

¹ The zone surrounding Camp Funston (and Fort Riley) includes the counties of Riley and Geary, Kans. The zone around Fort Leavenworth consists of the county of Leavenworth, Kans.

FORT LEAVENWORTH EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE.**Manure—Care and Disposal. (Ord. 3739, of Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 23, 1917.)**

SECTION 1. Every person, persons, firm, or corporation owning, leasing, or using any stall, stable, shed, barn, or other place in which any horse, horses, cattle, fowl, birds, or other domestic animal or animals shall be kept, or any other place in which any manure or refuse from horses, cattle, fowls, birds, or other domestic animals may collect or accumulate, shall at all times keep or cause to be kept in a cleanly and healthful condition such stalls, stables, sheds, barns, and the yards and appurtenances thereof, and no offensive smells shall be allowed to escape therefrom.

SEC. 2. Every stall, stable, shed, barn, or other place hereinbefore mentioned and described shall be provided with a properly constructed manure vault or box, which shall be water-tight at all times, except that where a concrete container is constructed a drain pipe from the bottom to a sanitary sewer may be installed to carry away the liquid portion of the manure. A heavy weight strainer must be placed over the outlet from the manure box and a trap placed in the sewer line. The box shall be covered with a fly-proof lid, which shall be kept closed at all times except when it is necessary to open said box to deposit or remove the manure from said receptacle or box. Under no circumstances shall any manure be deposited in any place or receptacle other than in a vault or box container, as hereinbefore described.

SEC. 3. No manure removed from any vault, pit, or bin, or any other place where said manure has accumulated, shall be deposited in any place within the limits of the city of Leavenworth without a permit from the city health officer. When said permit is issued the person removing manure must be governed by the provisions thereof. Nothing in this section shall apply to the distribution and placing of manure on gardens, private lawns, and parks if said manure is thoroughly decomposed, so that its distribution will give rise to no offensive or obnoxious odors.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to haul, transport, or convey, or to cause or permit to be hauled, transported, or conveyed any manure or stable, barnyard, or poultry yard refuse upon or along any public street, alley, or other public place in the city of Leavenworth except in a vehicle, box, or other receptacle so constructed and maintained that such manure or stable, barnyard, cow yard, or poultry yard refuse shall not escape from any vehicle, box, or other receptacle in, into, or upon any such public street, alley, or other public place.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation offending against or failing to comply with any or all of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$20.

SEC. 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

Published October 31, 1917.

Privies—Construction and Maintenance. Connections with Sewers. (Ord. 3738, of Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 23, 1917.)

SECTION 1. Cesspools, vaults: No person, firm, or corporation shall construct, permit, or maintain a privy vault on any lot or premises where there is a public sanitary sewer and city water in any street, alley, or highway adjoining such lots or premises, except as provided for in the following section.

SEC. 2. Whenever there is a sewer in the street, alley, or highway adjoining property where people live, work, or congregate for any purpose and it is impossible, on account of limited space in the building, to install toilet facilities in the buildings and there is city water adjoining the premises and available, outside toilets may be connected direct to the sewer by the owner or owners of the property if frost-proof

flushing service is installed. In no case will direct connections to the sewers be permitted in new installations where there is city water available for outside toilets except as outlined above, and all services now in use on such premises without flushing service devices must be discontinued within 30 days after the passage of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Where there is a sewer in the street, alley, or highway adjoining property where people live, work, or congregate for any purpose, and there is no city water adjoining the premises and available, water-tight privy vaults or cesspools shall be constructed according to the provisions of this ordinance relating to privies and cesspools and no connection from the privy vault or cesspool to the sewer will be permitted.

SEC. 4. Every privy vault located on premises described under section 1 shall be abandoned within 30 days after the passage of this ordinance or 30 days after a new sewer is laid, and all abandoned privies and cesspools must be thoroughly cleaned and filled with ashes, cinders, earth, or other material not subject to decay or liable to cause a nuisance from any cause whatsoever.

SEC. 5. No person, firm, or corporation, or institution of any kind shall hereafter construct, establish, or remodel a privy building or vault without a written permit from the city health officer and upon completion of the construction of a new privy building or vault or the remodeling of an old one it shall be inspected and a written approval obtained from the health officer before it can be used. Such inspection shall be made by the city health department within 48 hours, beginning at 8 a. m., after receiving written notice that it is ready for inspection.

SEC. 6. The side walls and bottoms of all privy vaults shall be made of any of the following material: Waterproof brick laid in cement mortar, concrete, or concrete blocks laid in cement mortar. The sides and bottom must be smooth, even, and water tight.

SEC. 7. All privy vaults hereafter constructed must be at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide (front and rear), 3 feet long, and 6 feet deep. The walls must extend 6 inches above the ground surface and the privy building joined tightly to the walls. The sides of the building shall extend 6 inches below top of vault wall. A ventilating pipe at least 4 inches square, made of either wood or iron, shall extend through the roof and above to the height of at least 2 feet above the privy building and covered at the top with a brass or copper wire fly screen. The seat covers shall be self-closing and the seat top removable for cleaning. The door of the privy building must be made self-closing by means of a spring, weight, or other device, and must not be allowed to remain open at any time.

SEC. 8. All privy vaults shall be disinfected whenever so ordered by the city health officer.

SEC. 9. No wash water, roof water, kitchen slops, or other liquid wastes, garbage, rags, tin cans, crockery, or glass shall be emptied or thrown into any privy vault.

SEC. 10. No bodily waste or excreta from any person suffering from typhoid fever, smallpox, or cholera, or any other infectious disease shall be thrown or deposited in any privy vault or cesspool without being previously disinfected in such manner as may be approved by the city health officer.

SEC. 11. All privy vaults without curbing or with foul or rotten curbing, or inadequate or partially caved, or otherwise defective, in the judgment of the city health officer, and all privy buildings too old or too dilapidated to be made to conform with the requirements of this ordinance, and all cesspools without curbing or inadequate either in size or cover, or caved, or in any manner dangerous to public health, shall be condemned by the city health officer and a new privy vault, privy building, or cesspool shall be constructed by the owner or his agent within not less than 30 days from the date of condemnation. In either case, notice of condemnation must be posted on the premises and a copy served on the owner or his agent, or left at the residence or office of either.

SEC. 12. No person, firm, or corporation shall abolish, abandon, or neglect any privy vault containing excrement, filth, or other offensive matter, or fill up any such privy or vault upon any premises owned or occupied by such person or persons, or any premises whatsoever, unless such filth or excrement shall first have been removed and the pit filled with ashes, cinders, or clean earth.

SEC. 13. All contractors or other persons employing men in constructing buildings, street improvement, or other similar work shall provide and care for such temporary privies as will meet the approval of the city health officer.

SEC. 14. It is the duty of the owner or owners, or agents of property to keep all privy vaults and privy buildings on property owned or managed by them clean and to properly clean them whenever notified by the health officer to do so, and any expense incurred in cleaning vaults or abating any nuisance shall be paid by the person, firm, or corporation owning the premises where the said privy vault or privy building has been ordered cleaned by the city health officer.

SEC. 15. No building shall be used as a dwelling house unless the same is provided with a privy vault and building or is properly connected with a cesspool or sewer.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to clean a privy vault or cesspool until the equipment for cleaning said privy vaults or cesspools has been examined and approved by the city health officer. Written approval by the city health officer is sufficient guaranty of a proper equipment to perform the work but the city health officer may revoke the privilege of cleaning privy vaults or cesspools at any time if the apparatus is not maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SEC. 17. Containers to be water-tight. All carts, receptacles, containers, and implements used in the removal of the contents of any vault, sink, or cesspool shall be strong, tight, and so constructed that no part of the contents shall leak or fall therefrom and such carts, receptacles, containers, and implements shall be kept covered and protected so that flies shall not have access thereto or to contents thereof.

SEC. 18. Cleaning of containers after use: All carts, receptacles, containers, and implements used in removing the contents of any vault, sink, or cesspool shall be kept in an inoffensive and sanitary condition. Such carts, receptacles, containers, and implements shall be thoroughly washed inside and outside after each use and when not in use shall be stored and kept in some place where they shall not become offensive or create a nuisance.

SEC. 19. The time of the day or year when cesspools or privy vaults shall be cleaned will not be limited except in cases where a nuisance will be created by cleaning them in the daytime and in all cases the city health officer shall be the judge. In every and all cases where the city health officer orders a vault or cesspool cleaned at night the time of cleaning will be limited to the time between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

SEC. 20. The time, place, and manner of cleaning privy vaults and cesspools and the disposal of the contents of the same shall be determined by the city health officer and written permission will be given designating the time, place, and manner of removal, and disposal of said wastes.

SEC. 21. The city health officer or his representatives shall have the right to enter upon any premises and inspect the sanitary conditions therein.

SEC. 22. Whoever shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, or by imprisonment in jail for not less than 5 days nor more than 30 days, or by both, at the discretion of the judge having jurisdiction over the same, and each day's violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 23. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

Published October 31, 1917.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. Milk Inspector. (Ord. 3735, of Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 8, 1917.)

SECTION 1. Inspector: Qualifications.—There is hereby created the office of milk inspector of the city of Leavenworth, Kans. Such milk inspector shall be appointed by the board of commissioners of said city. He must be a competent man and prove his proficiency in one of the following ways:

First. By passing an examination, both oral and written, which shall be prepared and given under the direction of the State dairy commissioner and professor of the dairy husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a physician to be selected by the commissioner of parks and public property of the city of Leavenworth.

Second. In the event that no one qualifies in the first manner, the city health officer may choose a milk inspector from a list of such persons furnished to him by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, to serve until such time as a duly qualified person can be obtained in the manner before specified.

In event that the milk inspector is chosen according to the provision mentioned in 1 of this section; his salary shall be fixed by ordinance. If he be chosen according to provision mentioned in No. 2 of this section he shall receive no compensation from the city.

SEC. 2. Permit, applicant.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or keep for sale, or offer for sale, any milk, cream or ice cream, or any other product of milk or cream within the city of Leavenworth, without procuring a permit therefor from the milk inspector of said city. Said permit shall expire on the 1st day of March of each year and shall not be transferable, but shall be subject to revocation as herein provided, and shall be granted upon the following conditions, to wit:

First. That, following upon an inspection by the milk inspector of the cows and dairy or dairies from which applicant obtains his milk and cream supply, said milk inspector shall find that such cows are free from disease and such dairy or dairies are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

Second. All cow stables shall be kept clean at all times. Horses or other animals (than cows) shall not be kept in cow stables. Manure shall be removed from the stable at least twice a day to a distance of at least 100 feet from the stable and from the source of the water supply used for washing milk vessels and for other purposes of the milk house. The place or places at which manure is deposited shall be approved by the dairy inspector.

Before milking, all manure and other dirt shall be removed from the side, belly, and tail of each cow, but this shall not be done so as to produce an excess of floating material in the air, which will settle into the milk pail. Long hairs on the udder and tail of each cow must be kept clipped. Immediately before milking, the udder shall be thoroughly cleansed by first washing with clear water and then drying thoroughly. The water used for this purpose shall be changed with sufficient frequency to insure cleanliness.

The milker shall wash his hands thoroughly before milking, after which they shall be well dried; hands shall be washed after milking every two or three cows before going to the next. The clothing of milkers shall be clean.

Third. That the applicant shall make written application to the milk inspector for said permit, setting out the following:

(a) The name and residence of applicant, or, if a firm, the name and residence of each of the members of said firm, or, if a corporation, the name and residence of the president and secretary of said corporation.

(b) The location of the business place or places of the applicant, giving the street and number of the same, and the number, name, and residence of the person in charge of each place of business, if applicant maintains a place of business.

(c) The number of cows owned or controlled by the applicant, and the location of applicant's dairy, if applicant has a dairy.

(d) The name of the owner or owners of, and location of, the dairy or dairies of all persons from whom applicant obtains milk or cream supplies, and the number of cows owned or controlled by each.

(e) An agreement by applicant that the milk inspector may at any time inspect applicant's dairy herd or herds, dairy or dairies, and the dairy herd or herds and dairy and dairies of all persons from whom applicant obtains milk or cream, wherever located. If upon such inspection any dairy be found to be in an unsanitary condition or the method of handling the milk or cream be unsanitary, or any dairy herd be found to be diseased, inspector shall send written notification thereof to the said applicant, whereupon said applicant thereby agrees to discontinue immediately his supply of milk or cream from such dairy or dairy herd, and if such supply of milk or cream be not so discontinued said applicant agrees that his permit shall be suspended or revoked by said milk inspector.

That, all cows from which applicant obtains his supply of milk or cream shall, at least once a year, be tested for tuberculosis and a certificate showing the result of such test furnished to said milk inspector from a recognized veterinarian, who has a commission from the State live-stock sanitary commissioner; and that applicant will allow milk inspector or his agent or agents to take a sample of milk or cream, or their products, offered for sale by applicant, sufficient to enable the milk inspector to make the necessary tests that he may desire to make.

The applicant hereby agrees to comply with all the provisions and requirements of this ordinance; and that, upon applicant's failure to comply with any of the provisions of such agreement, his said permit must be suspended or revoked by the milk inspector. No retail dairyman or milk vendor shall take on the supply of any new dairyman without such supply being approved as herein provided.

SEC. 3. *Permit issued.*—If the foregoing conditions are found to be complied with, the milk inspector shall register such applicant and grant him such permit to do business until the 1st day of March, following the date of issue of same, subject to revocation or suspension as herein provided.

SEC. 4. *Permit to be posted.*—Said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in applicant's place of business; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, procuring from the milk inspector of said city a permit to sell, keep for sale or offer for sale, milk, cream, or ice cream or other products of milk or cream in said city, to fail, neglect, or refuse to post said permit in a conspicuous place in said place of business of said person, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 5. *Name of vendor.*—Each vendor of milk, cream, or ice cream, shall, before engaging in the sale of milk, cream, or ice cream, cause his name and place of business to be placed, and to remain, in letter not less than 3½ inches in height on each outer side of all wagons or other vehicles used by such vendor in the conveyance or sale of milk, cream, or ice cream, or in lieu of this shall carry with him on the vehicle a metal disk at least 4 inches in diameter with his license number engraved thereon.

SEC. 6. *Unwholesome milk defined.*—Milk produced from cows kept in an unsanitary, poorly lighted, or poorly ventilated stable or produced by cows not kept clean, or any milk obtained from cows that are fed on city slop or refuse matter from any starch factory, decomposed feed, stable manure, bedding, or any article of food which is fermenting or fermented, other than clean, well cured ensilage; or milk stored in an unsanitary place or milk kept or delivered in vessels not properly cleaned, or vessels which are excessively rusted or in wooden vessels, or milk in which a sediment collects on standing shall be deemed to be unwholesome milk. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale or exchange, milk known as "Unwholesome

milk." The milk inspector hereby has authority to condemn unwholesome milk for food purposes.

SEC. 7. *Skimmed milk*.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, any milk from which any cream has been removed, or from which any strippings have been kept back or removed, unless the utensils in which said milk is sold are marked in clear letters showing the per cent of fat which such milk contains, or be marked "Skimmed milk."

SEC. 8. *Milk defined*.—Milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 5 days after calving, and contains not less than eight and one-half (8.5) per cent of solids not fat, and not less than three and one-quarter (3.25) per cent of milk fat, and contains no preservative, added water, or other foreign substance. No milk shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale or delivered or offered for delivery which does not conform to the foregoing standard unless the cap, tag, or label on the container shall have plainly thereon the words "Under standard" together with the percentage of milk fat in such milk.

SEC. 9. *Modified milk defined*.—Modified milk is milk modified in its composition so as to have a definite and stated percentage of one or more of its constituents.

SEC. 10. *Skimmed milk defined*.—Skimmed milk is milk from which part or all of the cream has been removed, and contains not less than nine and a quarter (9.25) per cent of milk solids.

SEC. 11. *Pasteurized milk defined*.—Pasteurized milk is milk that has been maintained at a temperature of between 45 and 150 degrees F. for 20 minutes or of between 150 and 160 degrees F. for 10 minutes, and immediately cooled to 50 degrees F., or lower.

SEC. 12. *Sterilized milk defined*.—Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated at the temperature of boiling water or higher for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present.

SEC. 13. *Condensed milk, evaporated milk, defined*.—Condensed milk, evaporated milk, is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

1. It is prepared by evaporating the fresh, pure, whole milk of healthy cows, obtained by complete milking and excluding all milking within 15 days before calving and 7 days after calving, provided at the end of this 7-day period the animals are in perfectly normal condition.

2. It contains such percentages of total solids and of fat that the sum of the two shall be not less than 34.3 per cent and the percentage of fat shall be not less than 7.8 per cent.

3. It contains no added butter or butter oil incorporated either with the whole milk or skimmed milk or with the evaporated milk at any stage of manufacture.

SEC. 14. *Sweetened condensed milk defined*.—Sweetened condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and to which sugar (sucrose) has been added.

1. It is prepared by evaporating the fresh, pure, whole milk of healthy cows, obtained by complete milking and excluding all milkings within 15 days before calving and 7 days after calving, provided at the end of this 7-day period the animals are in perfectly normal condition.

2. It contains such percentage of total milk solids and of fat that the sum of the two shall be not less than 34.3 per cent and the percentage of fat shall be not less than 7.8 per cent.

3. It contains no added butter or butter oil incorporated either with whole milk or skimmed milk or with evaporated milk at any stage of manufacture.

SEC. 15. *Condensed skimmed milk defined*.—Condensed skimmed milk is skimmed milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

SEC. 16. *Buttermilk defined.*—Buttermilk is the product that remains when butter is removed from milk or cream in the process of churning.

SEC. 17. *Cream defined.*—Cream is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, contains not less than 18 per cent of milk fat, and contains no preservative or other foreign substance.

SEC. 18. *Evaporated cream, clotted cream defined.*—Evaporated cream, clotted cream, is cream from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

SEC. 19. *Bacteria.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or offer for sale, any milk within the city of Leavenworth containing over 300,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, or cream or ice cream containing over 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter; or milk, cream, or ice cream which contain any pathogenic organisms.

SEC. 20. *Infection; contamination; temperature.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk, cream, or ice cream which has been milked or handled by any person suffering from or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease; or milk, cream, or ice cream handled in utensils washed in water from creeks, springs, or other places liable to contamination from surface draining, or milk having a temperature of more than 60 degrees one hour or longer after it is drawn.

SEC. 21. *Milk room.*—All milk rooms shall have floors of cement, tile, or hard lumber, and shall be constructed in such a manner as to drain properly, and shall be free from defects and in good repair. The walls and ceiling must be smooth and tight and glass windows provided for light and ventilation; and all doors and windows shall be screened from April 1 to November 1, as must all places where the sale of milk or milk products is permitted.

Vats or cooling tanks shall be constructed of impervious material and shall have a smooth inner surface. They shall be provided with dust-proof covers and shall drain indirectly into the sewer or if in an unsewered district shall drain to a distance of not less than 100 feet away from the wash room and milk room. The water in the vat shall always be kept clean, free from slime, sediment, milk crust, or in any way contaminated or polluted. The temperature of the water shall not be greater than 60° F.

Pasteurizers and separators shall be constructed so that all parts, including pipes, can be easily cleaned and sterilized, and must be kept scrupulously clean, both inside and outside at all times. The water used in connection with the dairy shall be both convenient and abundant and of absolute purity, and the examination shall be made from time to time by the city health officer to determine this fact.

All shipping cans, dippers, bottles, measures, strainers, stirrers, and other utensils must be so constructed that all parts are absolutely free from spaces where milk can soak in, so that it can be removed by simple washing. The surface coming in contact with the milk, cream, or ice cream must be smooth and free from rust.

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep at any dairy within the limits of the city of Leavenworth or at any dairy from which milk is shipped or brought into the city of Leavenworth any milk or cream which is to be sold or offered for sale within the limits of said city, at a temperature of not to exceed 60° F., or to keep or maintain any such milk or cream at a temperature exceeding 50° F. after it is delivered or received at any milk depot, store, restaurant, or any building or establishment of any kind within the limits of the city of Leavenworth.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any milk or cream bottled in any barn, living room, wagon, general store, or in any other room used for any purpose other than the handling of milk and its products.

SEC. 22. *Closed containers.*—It shall be unlawful for general stores to sell or offer for sale, or have in their possession with intent to sell, milk or cream in any but closed containers, and such containers must not be opened in such stores, or for any retailer of milk or other person, firm, or corporation to have for sale milk or cream on any street in any but closed containers, and such containers must not be opened for the delivery of milk or cream or for any purpose other than procuring samples by the milk inspector.

SEC. 23. *Physician's duties.*—Any physician finding a case of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, or septic sore throat, within the city shall ascertain the name of the dairyman furnishing the milk to the family in which the disease occurs and report at once to the milk inspector the location of the diseased person and the name of the dairyman furnishing milk to the family, and the names of the vendors of ice cream eaten by the patient during a period of two weeks previous to the onset of the disease, in so far as can be ascertained. Any veterinarian finding any communicable disease in any cows furnishing milk sold or used in the city of Leavenworth shall ascertain the name of the dairyman owning or keeping such cows and report the same to the milk inspector.

SEC. 24. *Infectious diseases.*—Whenever typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, or other infectious disease exists among people living in a family where milk or cream, or any product of milk or cream is produced or handled for sale in the city of Leavenworth, the sale of such milk or cream shall immediately cease and shall not be resumed until the city health officer's certificate is furnished to the milk inspector showing that all danger of infection from such disease is over.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or offer to sell, any milk or cream, or any product of milk or cream, in the city of Leavenworth, that has been produced or handled by any person who has typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, or other infectious disease, or that has been produced or handled by any person who has recently been exposed to any such disease, until the city health officer's certificate shall have been furnished to the milk inspector showing that all danger of infection from such disease is over.

SEC. 25. *Sanitary places and utensils.*—Every person, firm, or corporation handling milk or cream or ice cream for sale in the city of Leavenworth shall keep such milk or cream or ice cream in a clean, well-ventilated, and sanitary place, and it shall be the duty of said person, firm, or corporation to cause all cans, bottles, and other receptacles used in the handling of milk or cream or ice cream to be thoroughly washed and then sterilized with boiling water or live steam each time they are used, as soon as they are empty. Cans used for delivery of milk or cream to depots shall be treated as above at the depot and be returned empty to the shipper. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons handling milk or cream to use any of the milk or cream utensils for storing or transporting any substances other than milk or cream.

SEC. 26. *Ice cream; regulations.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, ice cream that has been placed in cans not properly cleaned or in excessively rusted cans, or ice cream made from unwholesome cream, or ice cream containing less than 14 per cent butter fat: *Provided*, That fruit ice cream may contain as low as 12 per cent butter fat.

SEC. 27. *Frozen custard.*—Frozen custard, or any other frozen product of milk other than ice cream, shall bear a label stating the percentage of butter fat which said frozen product of milk contains. Such label shall be placed on the outside of the packer containing said frozen product of milk.

Keepers of hotels, restaurants, drug stores, ice-cream parlors, and other places of business where frozen custard or other frozen product of milk other than ice cream is sold, shall keep posted in a conspicuous place, in their place of business, a sign stating they sell such frozen product of milk and the percentage of butter fat which it contains.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, selling, or keeping for sale, frozen custard, or any other frozen product of milk other than ice cream, in the city of Leavenworth, to fail, neglect, or refuse to place a label on the outside of the packer containing such frozen product of milk, stating the percentage of butter fat which such frozen product of milk contains, or to fail, neglect, or refuse to post in a conspicuous place in their place of business a sign stating that they sell a frozen product of milk and the percentage of butter fat that such frozen product of milk contains.

SEC. 28. *Unhealthy cows*.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, trade or exchange, milk or cream produced by unhealthy cows or by cows milked or handled in the same stable, corral, or place of milking where such diseased cows are kept. The health of the cow shall be determined by the milk inspector, whose decision shall be final unless reversed by the State veterinarian.

SEC. 29. *Tuberculin test*.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk or cream within the city of Leavenworth unless the cows producing such milk or cream shall have passed the tuberculin test administered under the direction of the State live-stock sanitary commissioner, and shall be subsequently tested under the same authority as frequently as may in the judgment of the milk inspector be necessary. The milk inspector shall have the authority to administer, whenever he deems it advisable, any approved test for tuberculosis, to any cow producing milk or cream for sale within the city of Leavenworth, and his findings shall be final unless reversed by the State live-stock sanitary commissioner.

SEC. 30. *Notice to milk inspector of tuberculin test*.—Every person making a tuberculin test of any cow or cows producing milk sold or used within the city of Leavenworth shall notify the milk inspector of said city at least 48 hours before making such test, stating to said milk inspector the day when and the place where such test is to be made and the name of the party who is to make such test.

It shall be unlawful for any person to make any tuberculin test on any cow or cows producing milk sold or used within the city of Leavenworth without first notifying the milk inspector of said city at least 48 hours prior to making such test of the day when and the place where such test is to be made and of the name of the party who is to make such test.

SEC. 31. *Labels on cows standing tuberculin test*.—Every cow that has successfully stood the tuberculin test must have a label stating such fact, fastened to her right ear; and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove from the ear of any cow any label showing that such cow has successfully stood the tuberculin test.

SEC. 32. *Preservatives*.—Any milk or the products made therefrom found to contain any form of preservatives shall be condemned for food by the milk inspector, and any person, firm, or corporation offering for sale or selling any such milk or milk products or trading or exchanging the same in the city of Leavenworth shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 33. *Inspector to visit, score cards*.—It shall be the duty of said inspector to visit, or cause to be visited as frequently as he deems necessary, all dairies and inspect and score the same according to the score card authorized and used by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and he shall have the authority to revoke the permit of anyone maintaining an unsatisfactory dairy, and of anyone selling milk from such dairy. A copy of the score card shall be left with the owner, and such information given as will assist the producer to improve the sanitary conditions or remedy such defects as the score card indicates. A copy of the score shall be filed in the inspector's office. The said inspector shall make reports to the city clerk annually or oftener as the commissioner of parks and public property may direct.

SEC. 34. *Inspector, authority*.—The milk inspector shall have authority to enter without previous notice any dairy, milk depot, ice cream or milk salesroom or any

place where milk or cream or their products are kept, sold, or prepared for sale, and take such amount of milk or cream or their products as will prove a sufficient sample to perform the necessary tests that may be desired by the said inspector; and it shall be unlawful for the owner, keeper, agent, or employee of any dairy, milk depot, ice cream or milk salesroom or any place where milk or cream or their products are kept, sold, or prepared for sale, to fail, refuse, or neglect at the request of the milk inspector to furnish such amount of milk or cream or their products to the milk inspector, as will be sufficient to enable the milk inspector to perform the necessary tests that may be desired by him.

Where the said inspector finds any milk indicating the presence of water or the removal of fat, it shall be his duty, whenever practicable, to visit the herd where such milk is produced and see the herd milked, and the milk mixed, after which he shall take a sample of milk and seal the same with the seal of his office, and keep the sample locked in a cool place until he has secured a sample of next regular milking. The sample must be in proportion to the milk given at each milking. The per cent of solids not fat, and the fat of these collected samples shall be considered the standard of the said herd, provided these samples are collected within four days from the time the suspected sample was collected and tested.

SEC. 35. *Instruments for testing.*—The city shall provide the milk inspector with proper instruments for testing the purity of milk, and he shall have authority to stop any milk wagon, ice-cream wagon, or person carrying milk, or cream, or their products for sale, or selling or offering milk or cream or their products for sale, in the city of Leavenworth, at any time or place, and either test such milk or cream or their products or procure a sample of the same; provided, the milk inspector shall not detain any wagon or person engaged in carrying milk or cream or their products for a longer period than is necessary to test the same, and may confiscate such milk or cream or their products, if found unwholesome as specified in this ordinance, and shall cause the arrest and prosecution of any person found selling, exposing, or offering for sale any milk or cream or their products in violation of this ordinance; and it shall be unlawful for any person driving any milk wagon, or ice-cream wagon, or carrying milk or cream or their products for sale, or selling or offering any milk or cream or their products in the city of Leavenworth, to fail, refuse, or neglect to permit the milk inspector to test such milk or cream or their products, or to fail, refuse, or neglect to furnish to the milk inspector at the request of such milk inspector a sample of such milk or cream, or their products.

SEC. 36. *Unclean milk bottles.*—Every person who shall buy milk or cream in a bottle or container shall thoroughly clean such bottle or container before returning the same. Any milk dealer shall have the right to refuse to receive unclean milk bottles.

SEC. 37. *Summary of ordinance to be posted.*—It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation selling or offering for sale any milk or cream or ice cream in the city of Leavenworth to post a summary of this ordinance in a conspicuous position in every place where such milk or ice cream is kept and on every wagon used in delivering such milk, cream, or ice cream. Such summary shall be furnished by the milk inspector. And it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation selling or offering for sale, any milk or cream or ice cream in the city of Leavenworth, to fail, to refuse, or neglect to post a summary of this ordinance in a conspicuous position in every place where such milk, cream, or ice cream is kept, or on every wagon used in delivering such milk, cream, or ice cream.

SEC. 38. *Covered wagons.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation retailing milk or cream in a wagon in the city of Leavenworth to use any other than a covered wagon for such purpose.

SEC. 39. *Milk served in restaurants and hotels.*—It shall be unlawful for any owner or keeper, or any agent or employee of any such owner or keeper, or any restaurant

or hotel in the city of Leavenworth to serve any milk to the patrons thereof except from bottles.

SEC. 40. *Labels on bottles.*—All bottles containing milk or cream from cows not tested for tuberculosis shall be labeled "This milk (or cream) is not from tuberculin tested cows"; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale in any bottle any milk or cream from cows that have not been tested for tuberculosis unless such bottle bears the label: "This milk (or cream) is not from tuberculin tested cows."

SEC. 41. *Milk except whole milk.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk or cream except whole milk cream in the city of Leavenworth unless such milk or cream is sold within 48 hours after the same is treated or prepared.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation selling or offering for sale milk or cream within the city of Leavenworth to change any stopper or cap from one milk bottle to another, or to use any stopper or cap on any milk bottle with another's name thereon, or to use any milk bottles with another's name thereon.

SEC. 42. *Penalty.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, servant, or employee of such person, firm, or corporation, to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance; and any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, servant, or employee of such person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and the permit of such person, firm, or corporation shall be suspended or revoked.

SEC. 43. *Saving clause.*—No prosecution now pending and no offenses heretofore committed under ordinances heretofore enacted shall be affected in any way by the provisions of this ordinance; but all such prosecutions shall be conducted to final judgment, and all such offenses shall be prosecuted in the same manner as if this ordinance had not been enacted.

SEC. 44. *Repeal.*—All other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 45. *Take effect.*—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication.

Published October 10, 1917.

CAMP WADSWORTH EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONE.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Ord. of Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 10, 1917.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance all persons occupying premises for business or residential purposes must provide the same with adequate water and fly tight garbage containers, in which all organic putrescible waste materials or garbage must be placed.

SEC. 2. Loose litter, trash, and combustible materials, whether at business or residential places, must be placed within a tight trash box, so that the contents may not be blown about or otherwise unnecessarily distributed.

SEC. 3. Garbage cans and trash boxes must be so placed and maintained that they create no nuisance and are easily accessible to the collectors.

SEC. 4. No city waste can, placed in the street by the city or city authority, shall be used by near-by residents or business concerns for the reception of trash or garbage originating on such premises, it being distinctly understood that such cans are placed for the use of pedestrians.

SEC. 5. Any violation of the foregoing ordinance will be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days.